FROM WASHINGTON.

WHY THE HOUSE IS NOT ORGANIZED. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, p. m., Jan. 17, '56. After a spirited and spicy three-cornered debate, in which Aleck Stephens, though the ablest man engaged, is generally judged to have come off limping, the House at a late hour to-day proceeded to vote for Speaker, and the result showed the good effects of the Anti-Nebraska Caucus last night. Mr. Brenton, with all the New-Jerseymen and Pennsylvanians who had ever been for Banks and hadleft him, came back, and though all the rest who had opposed him held off, he wanted but a change of six to have elected him. Then the plurality rule was offered by Mr. WILLIAMS of N. Y. (Dem.) who has always voted against Banks, but who it is said would vote for him if his vote would elect; yet, though the mover and Messrs. Barelay and Hickman (Dems.) of Pa. voted for it, and only Mr. L. D. Campbell of Ohio of those voting for Banks opposed it, it was nevertheless beaten by 106 to 94-a change of seven being required to carry it. Our friends had been assured beforehand that several "Americans" who have steadily opposed Banks would sustain the Plurality rule, in which case it was expected that several Democrats, who have declared themselves tired of this contest and willing to see it ended, would have done likewise. But the "Americans" held off, the Democrats did the same, and we were no nearer an election than before. It may be the same for days and even weeks yet, though I think it will not. But the friends of Banks had evinced in every practicable way their desire to have the House organized, and went home satisfied with their day's work.

There are those who say, "There is an Anti-Nebrasks majority in the House; and the responsibility of non-organization rests with that majority." I take issue in the statement of facts. There is no Anti-Nebraska majority on that floor; and that is the reason why there is no organization. The People meant to choose an Anti-Nebraska House, and thought they had done so; but they were deceived and betrayed. Here are the names of the Members from Free States, other than the open and direct supporters of Richardson, who oppose Mr. Banke's election:

Wm. W. Valk, N. Y.
Thos. R. Whitney, N. Y.
Bayard Clark, N. Y.
John Wheeler, N. Y.
Solomon G. Haven, N. Y.
John Williams, N. Y.
John Williams, N. Y.
John Williams, N. Y.
Jacob Broome, Pa.
Wm. Millward, Pa.
Henry M. Fuller, Pa.
Oscar F. Moore, Ohio.
J. Scott Harrison, Ohio.
Harvey D. Scott, Ind. -Now we need at least six votes, in addition to

these usually east for Mr. Banks, to make a real Anti-Nebraska Majority in the House; and they must come out of this list, if any where; which arethey? Mr. Valk is an open, avowed Nebraskaite; Mr. Whitney fully acquiesces; John Wheeler is against all further agitation about Slavery; Mr. Fuller has given in his adhesion to the most ultra pretensions of the South as to the Territories, prosounces the Wilmot Proviso unconstitutional, and says he would vote against restoring the Missouri Restriction. As Messrs. Broome, Miliward, Valk, Whitney and Bayard Clark continue to vote for him, we may fairly regard him as the exponent of their sentiments on this subject, especially since they utter no protest. Messrs. Moore and Scott Herrison say they are "Americans," not "Republicans," though . the latter was the flag under which they were elected, and in no way evince any Anti-Nebraska spirit; they refuse to attend the Anti-Nebraska caucuses or to be governed by their decisions. So of Mr. Scott, the loce-partner of Dick Thompson, who culogizes him as a model Representative, and whose views on all questions connected with Slavery have lately been distinctly set forth. There remain, then, but Messrs. Edwards and Williams, of whom the former has repeatedly voted for Mr. Banks, and the latter has said he would do so if his vote could elect, and who to-day proved that this is no idle pretense by moving the Plurality rule; and Mr. George G. Dunn, who says he is Anti-Nebraska, but takes a very peculiar way of showing it. Probably, if he can have his own way in everywill be one after a fushion. Here are three; and we need at least six, without making allowance for any shaky timber among those voting usually for Banks. How, then, can it be pre tended that this is an Anti-Nebraska House,

No-the People did not elect such men as they thought they did-that is, in several instances they did not-and the result is inability to obtain a majority for the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Speaker. It is no fault of the faithful and true men that the House is not organized; had they concentrated their votes on any other, the result would have been the same. The Pro-Slavery hosts are for once divided, or they would have carried the Speaker long ago. As it is, our friends here have done and are doing their best.

Press Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17. The public must place very little faith in the "rumors of war" which are sent out from here just now. There is not a particle of truth or foundation in one of them. They are weak and wretched inventions every one of them. The President's Message discloses the whole state of our relations with Great Britain as to the Central American question, and leaves the issue with Congress. He made no recommendation, and neither he nor his Cabinet consider that any collision is impending from that cause. The opinion at the White House is, that the United States occupy the same ground they did before the Treaty of 1850 was made, and by the refusal of the British Government to comply with its obligations, they are free to act as may best comport with their interests. This is one view. Another is-as I have heretofore stated-to declare the treaty void. and to procure a naval station near Sau Juan, as an offset to the British possession at Rustan. The rapture in our relations is involved in either one of the alternatives above presented.

So far as the unlistment question is concerned, there is no better teason for apprehending serious difficulty. In the exercise of its undoubted righta right which might be employed without intercupting friendly intercourse, if no reason were assigned—the Government requested the recall of Mr. Cramptos and the witadrswal of certain consuls who had rendered themselves obnoxious by violating the laws, stating at length and in particutar detail the grounds of objection, in order that no apelogy for exception might be furnished. Unless rangland is disposed to go out of the way in order to seek a quarrel with the United States, there is not the pretext for one in the existing state of our relations. All attempts to magnify supposed differences are, therefore, groundless to begin with, and are not deserving of as much notice as they have received. In regard to the report of a "Special Message" on the subject of these aroubles, I will simply say, it has no more foundason than the other rumors. It is even doubtful new if the President would consent to send the serrespondence to Congress, upon a special call

for that purpose, until the abswer of the Hritish Ministry shall be received. And then, the only message which he would send, would be a formal one transmitting the papers. As these statements have gained currency in the press, and as is freely said here, upon the authority of Gen. Cushing, who claims to be the Magnus Apollo of the concern or what they call a Suoreme Director down cern, or what they call a Supreme Director down in Nicaregua, it is perhaps well they should be contradicted, as some innecent people might be

misled by their repetitior.

Speaking of Brigadier-General Cushing—if that
be his title—I am reminded of the curious interest felt in certain political circles here to have explained the remarkable and sudden conversion of The N. Y. Ecening Post to that distinguished ex-Mexican hero. It was not long since The Post could find no terms of sufficiently scornful execra-tion to depict its contempt and detestation of this personage; while now its fulsome adulation has nauseated even the few who call themselves his friends. It was only the other day that a labered and long panegyric decorated its columns, recom-mending him as a fit successor to Chief-Justice Taney on the bench of the Supreme Court-foreclosing as it were the vacancy, should it please Providence to make one. The grossness of this demonstration and the indecent haste to seize a possible contingency excited a sentiment of general disgust, and prepared the mind of the Senate for summary resentment, should it be called upon to act. Judge Taney was then lying critically ill, and he is still a serious invalid. Such a suggestion, under such circumstances, could have had but one prompter, and he is too apparent to need mention. Gen. Cushing is ambitious of newspaper fame and not indifferent to newspaper support. He would not mind easing his memory of half a dozen State secrets for one "first-rate notice" even in The Erening Post; nor would it at all trouble him to condense the history of al the recent negotiations into a single editorial, for a fair consideration. With him equivalents have a practical meaning, and whoever doubts may easily be satisfied by turning over the files of The Post. As Gen. Qushing is as deeply committed to the President's position on the Slavery question as Gen. Pierce himself, it is not a little remarkable how the same journal can find condemnation for one and praise for the other.

The Anti-Nebraska Caucus last night gave

every member of the party a fair opportunity of expressing his individual preference, and of co-operating in future action, no matter what may have been the past causes of difference. By withdrawing all the candidates, every man was released, and allowed the chance, which was said to he so much coveted, of uniting upon some other nominee; and, in order to relieve every idea of embarrassment, the secret ballot was adopted to reach a true expression of a preference. On this Mr. Banks received three fourths of the largest Caucus convened since Congress met, and was subsequently declared its unanimous choice. This result furnishes the best answer to all the caviling of malcontents, and demonstrates beyond all doubt who is the real choice of the party. It was a judicious step, and must be attended with beneficial consequences. No ground of separation is now left; and he who abandons the nominee does so with the full knowledge that he is deserting the strongest and most available candidate. Mr. Banks cannot be elected, no other Anti-Nebraska man can command a larger vote. This

fact is settled beyond all dispute. The President took an unexpected start this morning an sent in a large batch of the naval promotions, created by the action of the late Board. The Senate went into Executive Session. and there the question was mooted that inasmuas gentlemen on both sides desired to speak upon this subject, whether it would not be better to consume the time required to organize the House n discussing it. Mr. Bayard denounced the laws under which the Board acted as the most ifnamous in our history, and other Senators followed pro and con. Finally they adjourned without con to any conclusion upon the suggestion, or adopting

any line of policy.

Another day has been added to the long catalogue of wasted time in the House. Mr. Carlisle of Va. got permission to use the time sommonly employed in calling the House to define his position, and consumed an hour in that most unprofitable labor. His colleague, Mr. McMullen, followed in the same strain and with the same effect. By and by, however, the South Americans and the Democracy got to wrangle, and then there was amusement for a while. Mr. Zollicoffer, who is now the conceded catechist of the chamber, interrogated Mr. Stephens of Ga. pretty keenly as to the constitutional power of Congress to legislat in the Territories, and subsequently as to the right of the Territorial Legislatures to abolish Slavery As Mr. Stephens had an inconvenient record to foundered under this interrogation, and attempted to extricate himself by saying—first, that Congress had no power, and then that it conferred all that it had upon the Territories. In other words, he assumed a higher-law doctrine, infinitely higher than any ever charged upon Gov Seward, and gave us a new idea of extra constitu-tional doctrine. Mr. Washburn of Me. followed by a citation from one of his former speeches, in which the power of Congress over the Territories was distinctly affirmed. Altogether this episode between the two Southern wings of Constitution-mongers was worth hearing, and was a fair offset to some of the sharp encounters on the other ex-treme. As long as the Southern Democracy and the Southern Know-Nothings can be kept by the ears, an audience will be provided at very short notice.

HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship Cahawba, Capt. Bullock, arrived at daylight on Friday morning from New-Orleans via Havana, bringing dates from the latter port to the 13th inst.

The British brig Citron, from Halifax, bound to Havana, was lost on the Dog Keys on the 5th inst. Her Captain and crew were brought to Havana by a Key West wrecker on the 12th. The vessel is a total loss. There was a rumor in Havana that the American brig "Cotrell," from Boston bound to Havana, had gone ashore to the eastward of Sagua-la-Grande, but o particulars of the disaster had been received.

The Spanish steamer Mexico (formerly the United States) sailed for Sisal and Vera Cruz on the 13th. It is said that one of Santa Anna's particular friends went down in her to observe the tide of political affairs. The news brought by the British steamer Clyde as o Mexican affairs, present a gloomy prospect for the comfort or quiet of the nation.

In Havana there was nothing of particular interest. Large ships find difficulty in getting freights, and are mostly loading for Gulf ports. About 12,000 boxes of the new sugar crop have been received. There remain some 5,000 or 6,000 of the old almost all in the hands of speculators.

Ruchel is still in Havana. Her sisters have gone to Charleston, and the balance of her troupe sailed in the last British steamer for Southampton.

From Our Own Correspondent. HAVANA, Jan. 13, 1856.

There is a report in circulation that another car-

go of Africans was recently landed at or near Mariel. but not having been made aware of the circumstance by any of my ordinary sources of information. I am inclined to hope the report is not founded on fact. I have, however, most direct and positive evidence that a hermaphrodite brig has been fitted out in the direct vicinage of Bahia Honda for the coast of Africa, for which she was to have sailed on the 6th inst.; but I have not had an opportunity f ascertaining whether she has or has not as yet

The health of Rachel continuing in a precarious condition, she has concluded to remain here the entire Winter. Her father, brother and sisters, as well as the French actors, all left in the Roys Mail Company's steamer Clyde for St. Thomas and Southampton. Fortunately for M. Felix there was a clause in his agreements with the French actors that in the event of the illness of Rachel he should have the power of discontinuing the engagements at any moment; but even under this favorable circumstance his love cannot fall far chort of \$50,000 opening the police. We expect, he were, to poll a

from this unfortunate illness of his sister. Rachel

from this unfortunate illness of his sister. Rachel is at present the guest of Don. J. O Farrill, a gentleman of good standing in this community.

A murderer was garroted on Saturday morning. He had some little time since attempted to cut his throat, but only inflicted a slight wound, which being healed, he suffered on Saturday, having as is understood made full confession of his guilt.

The weather has dayly day hean wayner and

The weather has, day by day, been warmer and more pleasant since last I wrote you. Yesterday at 2 p. m. the thermometer registered 70 of Fahrenheit: last evening, however, there was every appearance of another "north-wester," which wind usually brings wet and comfortless

The Spanish mail steamship Fernando El Caolico was wrecked near Nuevitas some ten days Happily no lives were lost, although the ship has, as I am told, gone to pieces. The acci-dent it is alleged was the result of carelessness on the part of the officers.

KANSAS.

THE WEATHER.

Prom. Our Own Correspondent LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1856. The new year opens auspiciously. The sun is visible again. For a week past his cheering influence has been unfelt, and all of us have suffered intensely from the cold. The thermometer has steed at 22° below zero once; at from 17° to 20° thrice, on different days; and every morning without cessation the mercury has fallen below zero several degrees. Last year, at this time, fires were unnecessary, it is said, except for culinary purposes. The Indians say it is the coldest season they have any recollection of. One day last week I was obliged to walk three miles across a prairie. When I entered a house I found that my ears. nose, and cheeks were frostbitten, my eyelashes frozen together, and my beard completely concealed beneath a covering of ice. If it had not been very painful it would have been very comic. I tried to laugh, but my cheeks wouldn't stir, and I didn't feel a bit like laughing when the ice began to thaw. One man lost his feet, and is hardly expected to recover. A great number of horses and cattle died in this vicinity from cold. Poultry without legs might have been bought by the dozen a few days since. Kansas, say the guide-books, is a mild and genial climate. Are their authors Esquimaux, or from "Greenland's icy mountains !" They must certainly be native to the North Pole, Know-Nothings, or men of heated imaginations.

ANOTHER INVASION-A PRESS DESTROYED. You have doubtless received ere this the information of the destruction of another press by the Border Ruffians. The telegraph from St. Louis to Kansas is in the hands of these men; and as it is more than probable, therefore, that a false count of this outrage has been transmitted East, I subjoin a true version of it.

Leavenworth supported two weekly papers,

The Herold, an ultra Pro-Slavery sheet of Atchison's school of politics, and The Territorial Regis-ter, a "National" Democratic journal, the organ until recently, of the Administration, and an faltering supporter of Judge Douglas and his policy. I am intimately acquainted with Mr. policy. I am intimately acquainted with Mr. Delahay, the editor and proprietor of *The Register*, and for a short time was associated with him. This connection was brief, because our politics conflicted. We belonged to the same party, but to different branches of it. I mention this fact in order to show you that I am accurately informed as to Mr. Delahay's true position, and that no North-ern journal may accuse him of Abolitionism, and thus cause conservative men to excuse this out-rage on the freedom of the press. Mr. Delahay is a political and warm personal friend of Judge Douglas. He advocated and defended the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; was the first man in Kansas to expound and eulogize the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty; recognized the validity of the laws of the Barons of Kansas, and advised submission to them until they were repealed or de-clared illegal by the Supreme Court of the United States; as a lawyer, swore to observe and execute them, and practice in Courts created by them; denounced both publicy and in private the doctrine of a higher law, especially when acted out in defi-ance of the Fugitive Slave bill, as in the Jerry Rescue, or the Personal Liberty Act of Massachusetts, or the resolution by which manly Michigan refused to degrade its character in future by aiding in hunting fugitives from the South. He had no was based on moral or religious principles. He said no sympathy with men whose opposition to Slavery was based on moral or religious principles. He regarded all such opposition as fanaticism. He said to me frequently in private conversations—and I have heard him publicly express the same sentiment—that he would throw up his hat for whatever decision the actual residents of Kansas might make in regard to Slavery in our Territory. He was in favor of Freedom in Kausas on two grounds only: First, because our climate and oil are not adapted to slave products; secondly, because he wished to rear his children in a community in which labor was honorable, and he knew-having himself been a slaveholder and a Southern man by birth and education-that where Slavery exists work is ignominious.

A more conservative paper than The Register is not to be found among your exchanges. Published in the City of New-York, it would have been called a Pro-Slavery paper. Compared with The Territorial Register, The Journal of Commerce is a fire-eating Abolition sheet."

But notwithstanding its conservatism, it was ob-But notwithstanding its conservatism, it was obnoxious to the Slavery Propaganda of Platte
County. They have frequently threatened to
throw it into the Missouri, but having done so publicly, they always found the Free-State men prepared to defend it.

In the issue published before the nominating
Convention of the Free-State party met here, and
immediately after "the war," The Register announced that David R. Atchison had been in the
same of the invading army, and ironically regret.

camp of the invading army, and ironically regretted that he had not found it convenient to return to Missouri via Leavenworth, in consequence, doubtless (quoting his King Mountain letter), of "certain duties, both of a public and private na-This sealed its fate

Next Saturday night, when Mr. Delahay and the leading Free-State politicians of Leavenworth were at Lawrence, an armed company of fifty Missourians made a descent on Leavenworth via Kickapoo, threw the press and type of The Register into the river, and destroyed the paper and

everything found in the office.

Is there a North ! If there is, why don't it reenforce us! Indignation meetings and patriotic resolutions won't save Kansas. Send out as soon as navigation opens, or earlier, ten thousand armed men,—mechanics, laborers, farmers, capitalists,— and then, let Congress act as it may, Kansas will be a Free State, and the mother of many more. Until the North does so, the Slave Power will rule

THE CONSTITUTION.

The vote on the Constitution was small. This was owing to the threats of the Slave Power along the border counties, and "the war" in the inte-rior of the Territory. It is believed that the sec-ondary object of Atchison's design in invading Kansas was to prevent a large vote being cast on the 15th of December. The leaders in the the 15th of December. The leaders in th Free-State ranks, who intended to "stump very District of the Territory, were under arms it Lawrence, when otherwise they would been engaged in advocating the adoption of the Constitution. After the treaty of peace was concluded there was no time to canvass, and the Free-State soldiers, tired out by their exertions. night and day, at Lawrence, failed to turn out

when the time for voting came.

If no extraordinary event had occurred, and no threats been uttered or violence used, we would have polled at least between five and six thousand on the Constitution. At Leavenworth we had polled one hundred and eighty-seven votes the hallot-box was seized by the "law and order

large vote on the 15th of January, when our Officers of State and Legislators will be elected.

RIVALRY IN THE PREE-STATE RANKS. A new ticket, in opposition to the regular notal nation, has just been issued. The name of Dr. Charles Robinson—the ablest and most earnest Anti-Slavery leader in our ranks—has been taken off, and the name of W. T. Roberts, a National Democrat, inserted, as candidate for Governor. Mr. Parrott of Leavenworth is announced as Lieu tenant-Governor, instead of Mr. Roberts, the nom ince of the Convention. The name of every regu-lar nominee, in fact, who is known to be an Asti-Statery (in contradistinction to a Free-State) may, has been replaced by those of "Conservative" or Hunker Democrats or old-line Whigs.

Mr. Roberts, to his credit, and Judge Wake-

field-the re-neminees-refuse to run on the "loaves and fishes" ticket; while Mr. Parrott and Judge Johnson (both of Ohio) declined to accept any place on either ticket—but indorse that of the Convention alone. The new ticket has been got up by disappointed office-seekers exclusively. Their prospects of an overwhelming defeat are uncommonly brilliant. The doctor will be denounced as an agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, and the regular ticket as the nomination of the "Abolition" party. They expect many of the Pro-Slavery men to support the new ticket. I sincerely hope they will do so, and that Platte County will assist them. There are a herd of Old Hunkers here who deserve to be politically damned, and several of them, if not all, will sup-port the new ticket openly or secretly. Their conduct will be closely watched, and publicly exposed. It will ruin the prospects of two men at least who are candidates for the office of U. S. Senators, and of half a dozen smaller fry, who expect State offices in Kansas, which they tried to get, but couldn't get at home.

A few months ago there was very little general Anti-Slavery feeling in Kansas; but since Gov. Shannon came here, and Pierce called us "a mob." since his officials publicly and fraternally associated with Atchison's minions at the recent " Law and "Order" Convention-since the ballot-box was seized at Leavenworth, and Lawrence was threatened by the Border Ruffians with destruction-"Abolitionist" has ceased to be a word of repreach with hundreds of men who previously detested the name. I have heard men who were semi-Southerners before, declare, with Garrison: " I am an Abolitionist!

-since Kansas was invaded. I have heard others hint that even Garrison himself was rather an old fogy, because he does not go far enough in opposition to Slavery. "The world does move." 2. R.

I glory in

INDIANA TO KANSAS, GREETING. Frem Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, (K. T.) Jan. 5, 1855. Col. Lane received a note from Gov. Wright of Indiana by the last mail from Westport, which, from the influence it has exerted, deserves to be recorded in the annals of our State. It is dated Indianapolis, Dec. 4. He says that news had just been received of Lane's resistance to the Border Ruffians. He has money and sons, and is ready to come himself, and spend every cent he has got in defense of the Northern Free-State emigrants. He has five hundred men who are ready to march at once for Kensas. "Write immediately, and tele-'graph if possible." The boys here are greatly

Such is the substance of the letter.

As it is more than probable that we will have to fight on the first Monday of March next-when our Legislature assembles and the State Govern-ment is put in operation—it would be well if the young North, who are ready to assist us to the death, if necessary, would emigrate as soon as navigation opens, instead of waiting until special messengers or telegraphic dispatches apprise you of our danger. The "late war" is not the last of of our danger. The the Missouri invasions. Atchison is not a man to be thwarted in his designs, although for a time be may delay the execution of them. Quitman and other Southern fillibusters (it is said in Platte County) are prepared to march to Kansas early in the Spring. Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas and Mississippi are ready to assist the Borderers with money or men. If the North reënforces us by March, peace will be preserved; but with our present number and resources there is no hope of escaping a civil war in Kansas. Let emigrants avoid Kickapoo, Atchison and Delaware Cities, and settle in Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka, Prairie City, Council City, or Doniphan. Sail from St. Louis to Leavenworth-not to Kansas City: for it aided our invaders, misrepresents our party, and is situated in Missouri.

Private letters have been received here from

Gov. Reeder. From the comments he makes on the contest for Speaker, I infer that he will soon desert the National Democracy for the Republican party. Col. Lane, since the war, appears drifting in the same direction.

LIFE IN THE MISSOURI CAMP.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In your paper of the 8th of December I find an article, which, I suppose, has reference to me. It is a telegraphic dispatch to one of the Missouri papers, that "one of the officers of the · Secret Order in the Free-State party had been taken in Atchison, and instructions found on him to burn the town and murder Pat Laughlin, and that fifty men had been ordered from Weston to 'protect the city." It is credited to P. T. Abell, esq., Gen. Stringfellow's law-partner at Weston. I wish to say to you and your numerous readers that the whole thing is false, from first to last. I will give you the particulars of my arrest. About the 7th of last March I arrived at Leavenworth, and have made that city my home ever since. I have been very active to make Kansas a Free State, and supposing that I had a right to do so. have frankly avowed my purpose, but I soon found that any man who did not go for making Kansas a Slave State was set down as an Abolitionist. should soon have the whole Slave Power down or me, but determined to strike for the right. About the 30th of November news came that

Shanpon had ordered the militia to Lecompton forthwith. Soon troops began to come in from Missouri. Dr. G. A. Cutler wished me to take him to Doniphan. I consented, and took a large number of copies of the Free-State Constitution, the poll-book and tickets, together with my gun and ammunition. We arrived at Doniphan about sunset. Next morning, after sending out our Free-State documents, I started for home, and had not gove more than two miles before I discovered that I had fallen into the hands of the enemy; but I drove on un-til I came to Atchison. There I found about thirty men standing in the road; one of them took my horse by the bridle and demanded my let-ters, papers and arms. I asked him by what authority he stopped my horse in the street? He said he did it in the name of the Atchison Guard. I told him if he had a writ for me, and it was served on me by a proper officer, I would give up all of my papers; but as a mob, I could not grant their request, for I considered them highway robbers. On my making these remarks, one of their leaders, by the name of Abell, said, "Kill the "d-d Abelltionist." Thomasson, the leader of the mob—a man whose weight is about 250 pounds—took me by the throat and choked me until I was black in the face. I tore some papers into fragments. They then took me from my buggy. and had all of my clothes stripped off except my shirt, and even that they tore open. They my letters, gun, amunition and jack-knife, am ing in all to about fifty dollars. These they kept. They then put me under guard until they could get Dr. Cutler. They sent a party of thirteen bout sunset the party arrived They tried him before a Justice of the Peace! for high treason. Finding nothing sgainet him, they told him he was released. The captain of the mot then put him under guard.

They then sent to Westen for fifty men to guard those who had been guilty of ne crime whatever; but their object was to get men into the Territory to break up our elections. In the evening twentyfive men made their appearance from Weston and "wanted to see the great Col. Warren." Some of the party happened to know me; one of them, Joseph Murphy, told them not to injure a hair on my head, for he knew me to be a peaceable man; some of them said, Hang him. them that I should not consent to that, for I was opposed to hanging under any circumstances; they then concluded to send us to the seat of war, about sixty miles distant; this I did not object to. They selected seven men to take us to Lecompton, a man by the name of Westbrook taking the command. At 10 o'clock we started for Lecompton, and at night arrived at Hickory Point, at Charles J. Hardt's house; here we stopped for the night. I told the Captain that I had made up my mind to go no further with him unless he showed his authority; he asked me why I did not make this move before; I told him I was then in a larger mob and wanted to get out of it. On Wednesday we started for Lecompton, where we arrived at 3 p. m. We were delivered over to Major Richardson, who, having consulted with the bogus Sheriff Jones, said that I must be a very bad man. Jones advised him to keep us, if Lawrence was taken they could use us as witnesses. Putting his hands on our shoulders,
Jones said, "You are my prisoners." At night
we were ordered out under a guard and marched to our quarters. They conducted us into a seven-bynine rumbole, the Sheriff followed with a number of other topers; he sent for a table and called for retgut whisky and a pack of cards. I had to sit up all night to let them play poker. The Sheriff left at six in the morning, minus forty-one dollars. He informed me during the night that if I would turn State's evidence against Lawrence, he would release me: if I did not I should swing. I told him that I had nothing to tell, and if I had to choose between the two I should prefer to swing. He said he had made his will, leaving all his property to his wife, and that he had removed her to

After breakfast we were marched to the enemy's camp, where we fared as well as they did them-selves. From what I had heard, I expected to find from 1,000 to 1,200 men, but I was disap-pointed when we reached the camp and found about 250 men. They continued to arrive daily until the number increased to 350 all told. The troops were principally from Missouri-they are not the men to be trusted in a hard fight; they never had been drilled; their arms are mostly double-barrel shot-guns. One company of cavalry were all from St. Joseph, Mo., or near there. am satisfied that the force in Lawrence could have whipped 4,060 of such treops as these. For in-stance, one night a gun was discharged accidentally, the drum beat to arms, one of the picket guard fainted, and the other was taken with the shakes. Soon afterward the order came to pull

Westport.

up stakes and go to Douglas. We arrived there at 2 p. m. We had not en-camped when news reached us that the difficulty was at an end. They then called for speakers. Dr. Stringfellow took the stand, and said the thing was all settled; that they were sold; Governor Shannon had turned traitor; he has disgraced himself and the whole Pro-Slavery party.

The prisoners, some six in number, were or-dered into a house near by. Richardson and staff came in and passed through to the next room. came in and passed through to the next room.

Capt. Dunning seen came in, and said, "Colonel
"Warren, stand up." I thought I was to receive
my sentence. He said, "Colonel, you are now
free;" and I went out to get into my buggy, when the crowd invited me to make a speech. I told them I had no speech for them there, but if they would come down where I lived I would give

I took Dr. Cutler in my buggy and drove to Lawrence. We were met by Generals Robinson and Lane, who welcomed us. Here we found the stars and stripes floating over the city, and as fine looking a body of men as you can find anywhere. I remained here until the following Tuesday when left for Leavenworth. GBORGE F. WARREN.

LETTER OF THE HON, D. R. ATCHISON OF MISSOURI, ON THE AFFAIRS OF KANSAS.

We embrace the earliest opportunity of presenting to the people of Georgia and the South, a letter from the Hen. D. R. Atchison, on the subject of the affoirs of Kansas, addressed to the senior editor of this paper. It is a letter we feel satisfied will be read with intense intense by every edition of our State.

The distinguished gentleman who has penned it, and by whose permission it is published, has occupied, for a quarter of a century at least, an eminently high position among the statesmen of the Union; and, in the Senate of the United States, over which he presided with so much satisfaction to that body, at a very recent period, be furly carned a renutation of which we can period, he fairly earned a reputation of which we can boast, as an able and influential Senator, and an ar-dent advocate of Southern Rights. Upon the state-ment of such a man, every Georgian can rely. To his appeal every Georgian should respond. He speaks of Kansas to the South, for the sake not only of those who are fighting its battles there, but for Missouri, our sister, whose doom is certain in the event that Kausas is Abolitionized.

ister, whose doom is certain in the event that Kanasi is Abolitionized.

Accompanying the letter which we publish, we received another from the same gentleman, from which we make a few extracts. He says:

"We are in a constant state of excitement here (Platte City). The border 'ruffians' have access to my room day and night. The very air is full of rumers. We wish to keep ourselves right before the world, and we are provoked and aggravated beyond sufferance. Our persons and property are not for a moment safe: and yet we are forbid, by the respect we owe our friends elsewhere, by respect for the cause in which we are engaged, to forbear. This state of things cannot last. You are authorized to publish of things cannot last. You are authorized to publish the whole or a part of what I have written; but if Georgia intends to do anything, or can do anything for

us, let it be done speedily!

"Let your young men come forth to Missouri and Kansas! Let them come well armed, with money enough to support them for twelve months, and determined to see this thing out! One hundred true men will be an acquisition. The more the better. I do not see how we are to avoid civil war; come it will. not see how we are to avoid civil war; come it war.
Twelve anonths will not elapse before war—civil war
of the fiercest kind—will be upon us. We are arming
and preparing for it. Indeed, we of the border counties are prepared. We must have the support of the
South. We are fighting the battles of the South. Our
institutions are at stake. You far Southern men are
now out of the naive of the war, but if we fail, it will
reach your own doors, perhaps your hearths. We now out of the naive of the war, but if we fail, it will reach your own doors, perhaps your hearths. We want men, armed men. We want money—not for ourselves, but to support our friends who may come from a distance. I have now in this house two gallant young men from Charleston, S. C. They are citizens of Kansas, and will remain so until her destiny is fixed. "Let your young men come on in squads as fast as they can be raised, well armed. We want none but true men. You's truly, "D. R. ATCHINSOS." P. S.—I would not be astonished if this day hid the ground-work for a guerrilla war in Kansas. I have heard of rumors of strife and battle at Leavenworth, seven miles from this place, but the ice is running in

seven miles from this place, but the ice is running the Mississippi river, and I have nothing definite. was a peace-maker in the difficulty lately settled Governor Shannon. I counciled the 'Rufflans' forbearence, but I will never again council peace. "D. R. A."

Who can resist such an appeal? What citizen State in the South can turn a deaf ear to it, and with-held that material aid which our brethren in Missouri and Kanasa so much need? Where are our young and adventurous men? Where are the old with their slaves and their wealth? Surely, if in the past, we have been indifferent and laggard, the time has arrived when the South should awake to its peril, and when Georgians should maintain the reputation for patriotism and fidelity to Southern institutions bequeathed to them by their fathers. The "Empire State of the Souths" in all that is enterprising, must also be foremost in repelling the aggressions of the enemies of the South; and when she fails at the call of a sister State to extend a

when she fails at the call of a sister State to extend a helping hand in a time of peril, such as now threatens Missouri, we trust that the proud appellation she bears will be heard of no more.

Our Legislature will convene again on Monday next. We have every confidence it will respond to the recommendation of Governor Johnson. We trust it will do more. In the mean time we hope that there will be an uprising of the people, in every county and town in the State, and that while our young men will in hundreds respond to the call of Missouri and Kanssa, the old and the wealthy will give that aid which, if withheld, will keep from the place of strife many a daunliess spirit, brave heart and strong arm.

"PLATTE CITY, Dec. 15, 1855.

"DRAR SIR: I have read, with intense interest.

"DEAR SIR: I have read, with intense interest, so much of Governor Johnson's Message to the Georgia Legislature as refers to our 'Pederal Relations.' The question of Slavery is the only one of vital importance at this time. Men who have the least inter-

est in it are endeavering to regulate and control the est in it are endeavoring to regulate and control the whole subject. Massachusetts—a State as far removed from the institution of Slavery and slaveholders as any other in the Urion—leads the van in the crusade; a State that has advanced as little money, and certainly shed less blood, for the acquisition of territory, either slave or free, than any other, 'leads in this war' against our institutions. I have no disposition now to go further into this matter, but my object is to interchange opinions with you, and to give a very brief history of parties in Kansas up to this time. I must, however, be permitted to say that, in my opinion, the recommendations of your Governor are wise, and, if acted on by the Legislature, will have a tendency, at least for a time, to check aggression on the part of the North. It will furnish some evidence that one Southern State is resolved to concede no further.

her. The Governor recommends, first, that the Legislature shall provide for the call of a convention, upon the happening of a certain contingency. What is that contingency? If the Federal Government shall refuse Kansas or any other Territory presenting itself for admission into the Union as a State, because said Terrimission into the Union as a State, because said Territory presents a constitution similar, if not identical, with that of Georgia, that then Georgia, in conveation, will take stepe to protect herself and her institutions; in a word, cut her connection with the Union. If, however, Georgia shows a determination, a fixed purpose, to carry out the recommendations of the Governor, the contingencies will not arise.

"I expect to be a citizen of Kansas, and if Kansas presents herself legitimately, having all the qualifications for a State, and is rejected because her constitution recogn z s and protects Slavery, then, as a citizen of Kansas, I will contend that Kansas is a State, sovergen and independent, out of the Umon.

of Kansas, I will content that Assassing the reign and independent, out of the Umon.

When Kansas was opened up for settlement, by white men, people from all the States rushed into and settled in it, each carrying with him his wife and children, his goods and chattels, and his peculiar opinions on all subjects. I think I can safely say that a large majority of the people above described were from Slave States, and particularly from Missouri. There was another class of emigrants to Kansas, and a very large class, too, men sent at the exposes and under the auspices of certain. Emigrant Aid Society. under the auspices of certain 'Emigrant Aid Soxiety,' for the express and avowed purpose of seizing upon the Territory, and by their votes to exclude Slavery and slaveholders. Many of them were rash enough to avow their purpose, in the event of failure at the ballot-box, to drive them by force of arms from the Territory! The first trial of strength between the Abolitionists and Pro-Slavery men came off in November, 1854. It resulted in the election of Gen. Whitfield, the Pro-Slavery candidate, by an ever

whelming majority.
"In March last, an election was held for members of "In March last, an election was held for members of the Territorial Legislature, with the same result. The Legislature met and adjourned after enacting a code of laws for the government of the territory. The Kausas code will compare well with the best codes of any of the States. The Abolitionists repudlate the Legislature, and declare it to be their intention to resist the execution of the laws. On the other hand, Governor Shannon declares it to be his purpose to execute the laws. In this he will be sustained by a very large portion of the citizens of Kansas. In the month of October last an election was again held for a delegate to Compress—the time and manner of conducting

of October last an election was again held for a delegate to Congress—the time and manner of conducting the election being fixed and regulated by law. Whitfield was reelected almost without opposition.

"The Abolitionists, with ex-Gov. Reeder at their head, agreed upon a subsequent day for an election, which was held, and Reeder received all the voice given. This election was held without law, and an defiance of all law. The whole proceeding was treated by the people of Kansas with the contempt if deserved. The Abolitionists, without consulting the people of Kansas, have also held a convention to form a constitution for a State Government, and did form such a Constitution, and will present to Congress at the next. This is a brief history of parties and politics in Kansas. This is a brief history of parties and politics in Kansas. I have not leisure to go into details now, but it would interest you to know and understand the tactics, maneuvers and strategy of the respective parties in

"Kansas and Missouri have the same latitude, the mate and soil, and should have the same institutions. The peace and prosperity of both depend apon it. Kansas aust have slave institutions, or Missouri must have free institutions—hence the interest the "Border Ruffians" take in Kansas affairs. A large number of the citizens of Kansas have gone there, or rather have been sent there, for the express purpose of abolitionizing it, and ultimatethere, or rather have been sent there, for the express purpose of abolitionizing it, and ultimately Missouri. This has not heretafore been the case with the Territories of the United States. Iowa has Abolitionists within her borders; so has Illinois, unprincipled Abolitionists and negro thieves; yet they are few in number. The great mass of the people is these States are honest and law-abiding men. Not so with the class of settlers above described in Kansas, Hundreds of them have come, or rather were sent, from the North and East, but for no other purpose that to yote at the elections and return home. This was to vote at the elections and return home. This was understood by the Border Missourians, and they re-solved to counteract it, and it was done. "The Border 'Ruffians," I assert and believe, have

Kansas and Missouri have the same latitude, ch-

"The Border 'Ruffians,' I assert and believe, have shown a more amiable, Christian and forbearing spirit than any other bedy of men would have shown under similar circumstances. Battalions of men came or from the North with the open and avowed purpose of excluding slaveholders from Kausas. Not only that, but pamphlets were written, newspapers argued and preachers preached that to abolitionize Kausas wasto drive Slavery from Missouri. In this they were right. To do one is to do the other. Under these circumstances what does it become us to do! What we shall hereafter do, time alone will show. We are preparing for the worst.

"If the settlement of Kausas had been left to the laws which govern emigration, it would have been a

laws which govern emigration, it would have been a Slave Territory, as certainly as Missouri is a Slave State. But inasmuch as those laws have been vioisted and perverted by the force of money, and a pow-erful organization in the North and East, it becomes the South "to be up and doing," and to send in a pop-ulation to counteract the North. This can be done ulation to counteract the North. This can be done
with a little exertion. Thus far a few counties in
Western Missouri have successfully encountered and
defeated this powerful organization. Let Georgia set
the example! What is to be done should be done
quickly. This course on the part of the South will
save Kanasa to the South—save bloodshed, civil war,
and perhaps a dissolution of the Union itself.

"Your obedient servant," D. R. ATCHISON."

The Boston Journal of Friday mentions a rumor, from a source which entitles it to credit, that ex-Gov-

ernor Baker of New-Hampshire is to be appointed Governor of Kansas in place of Gov. Shannon, who is now on his way to Washington, for the purpose, it is stated, of resigning his commission. Gov. Baker has recently sold his property in Concord, N. H., with the idea of removing to the West. He was in Boston ou Thursday on his way to Washington.

YALE COLLEGE,-The following are the successful competitors in the debate in the Brothers in Unity; First Prize-F. A. Noble, Oxford, Me. Second Prize -T. M. Adams, New-York City; E. G. Scott, Wilkes-

Manx Mex.—One hundred and fifty natives of the Isle of Man assembled at the Weddell House, at Cleve-land, a few days since, to celebrate a festival. Mona, or the Isle of Man, aithough small and insignificant or the Isle of Man, aithough small and insignificant among the countries of Europe, has its antiquities. There is quite a colony of Mona's men in Cuyahoga county—honest, hard-working men, who have left their lovely Isle to try their fortunes in America. About 125 of them are farmers, residing in Newburg and Warrenaville, and in Geauga County there are about as many more. There was once a period in the history of Mona when her arms were feared, and her navy respected. The King of Ireland is said to have trembled when threatened by Mona's King. After the Soots canquered the isle, the inhabitants resolved to expethem or perish in the attempt. The bishop, decading the loss of valuable lives, interposed, and it was agreed that 36 warriors on a side should fix the fate of Mona The Manuen fell, and but five of the Soots survivel Since then the isle has been conquered and presented Since then the isle has been conquered and presented as a gift to the favorites of Kings.

Exclisin Benevolert Societies.—Ellin Burritt has compiled a table of the amount contributed to the English Benevolent Societies for the last year. This does not include the Societ or Irish: Bible Societies, 120,616; Foreign Missions, £54,006; Irish Missions, £42,147; Home Missions, £153,694; Educational Societies, £187,632; Benevolent Societies, £187,638; Miscellaneous, £37,637. Total, £1,256,644. This amount—more than sir millions of dollars—contributed in the midst of the expenses of the war in which England is now engaged, is a striking testimony to the hold which these great benevolent enterprises have upon the British mind.

Two little children, one about five and the other seven years of age, were burned to death at Cleveland, Ohio, the other day, in consequence of the carelessness of their mother, who is a person of intemperate habits.

FREY-LOVEISM IN ALABAMA.—During the present ESCLISH BENEVOLEST SOCIETIES,-Elihn Burritt

FREE-LOVEISM IN ALABAMA.—During the present FREE-LOVEISM IN ALABARA.—During The Schwissession of the Alabama Legislature, says The Schwissession of the The Schwing the Interest of divorce granted. During the last session of the same body there were about the same number granted. Certainly there must be great dissatisfaction among husbunds and wives in Alabama. Winston, we believe has never as yet vetoed one of these divorce has never as yet vetoed one of these divorces. lieve, has never as yet veloed one of these divorce bills, prevented, probably, from a feeling of congenial-ity to all parties who want to be divorced. This is pretty fair Free-Loveism sanctioned by law.